बाजार का पता लगाने के प्रयासों को सुविधाजनक बनाती है। गत वर्ष के दौरान, विशिष्ट निर्यातों के लिए अनेक नए बाजारों का पता लगाया गया जिनमें शामिल है-दक्षिण अफ्रीका, बोत्सवाना, स्वाजीलैण्ड, अर्जेन्टाईना, ब्राजील और इजरायल। म्यान्मार के साथ सीमा व्यापार को भी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

(ङ) सरकार की अन्य देशों के साथ व्यापार संवर्द्धन की नीति के परिणास्वरूप 1996-97 (अनंतिम) में 33106 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर मूल्य का निर्यात हुआ है और अर्थव्यवस्था में जी डी पी के निर्यात हिस्सों में वृद्धि हुई है।

Indentifying the exporters not fulfilling their export obligation

665. SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN:
SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study in identifying the exporters who have not been able to fulfil their export obligations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULI RAMAIAH): (a) to (c) Fulfilment of Export Obligation by exporters is a requirement under various Export Incentive Schemes such as EPCG, DES & EOU/EPZ etc. Through the present system of EO monitoring the exporters who are not able to fulfil their EO within the stipulated time are identified on a regular basis and the following types of action is taken by the Govt. against such defaulting exporters;

(i) Cases of bonafide default in fulfilment of E.O. in respect of Advance Licences, issued under Duty Exemption Scheme are regularised by the Licensing Authority in terms of the Provisions of Para 7.28 of the Handbook of Procedures (Vol. I), 1997-2002. Action in cases other than cases of bonafide default is initiated under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act. 1992 & Rules and Orders made thereunder.

(ii) In respect of licences issued under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, cases of default in fulfilment of export obligation are subject to penal action in terms of the provisions of para 6.16 of the Handbook of Procedures (Vol. 1), 1997-2002.

(iii) In respect of 100% Export Oriented Units/Units in the Export Processing Zones, cases of non-fulfilment of stipulated export obligation prescribed in the concerned Letter of permission/ Letter of Intent are considered for imposition of penalty/debarment under the provisions of the erstwhile Imports and Exports (Control). Act, 1947 and the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 & the Rules and Orders made under the above Acts.

(iv) Cases of bonafide default in fulfilment of export obligation under the Diamond, Gem & Jewellery export promotion schemes are considered for regularisation under para 8.87 of the Handbook of Procedures (Vol. 1), 1997-2002. Action in cases other than cases of bonafide default is initiated udner the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 & Rules and Orders made hereunder.

Powers and functions of export promotion board

666. SHRI MUKESH R. PATEL:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted any Export Promotion Board to promote export of the Indian goods;

(b) if so, the power and functions of the Board and the number and names of the Board members;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the last three months, the grapes export and import have declined; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULI RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Export Promotion Board will take dcisions on all export related issues with the basic objective of enhancing the rate of growth of Indian exports. It would recommend steps to resolve inter-Ministerial differences on policy interpretration and implementation. It would also look into problems relating to infrastrucutre, non-tariff barriers, export competitiveness, procedures relating to export activity, with a view to recommending new steps for diversifying India's export basket and to enable higher export realization.

The Board would be chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, and would include Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Finance Secretary, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport, Secretary, Department of Electronics, Secretary Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Secretary, Department of Revenue and Secretary, Department of Civil Aviation. The EPB would be serviced by the Ministry of Commerce.

(c) Export-Import statistics of grapes for the last three months of the current year are not available. However, according to trade sources, exports of fresh grapes during the current year have exceeded the exports made during the corresponding period of the previous year. Under the current Export-Import Policy, imports of grapes are restricted.

(d) Does not arise.

Discrimination in import duty on U.K. and other European countries against Grapes

667. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI MUKESH R. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is discrimination in import duty of U.K. and other European countries, whereby Indian grape exporters have to pay 18% import duty, while grape-growers from Chile and Israel have to pay only 3%; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have initiated to remove such discrimination and save the interest of grape-growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULI RAMAIAH): (a) There is no separate country-specific duty regime imposed by the European Union (EU) as the duties are required to be livied on 'Most Favoured Nation' (MFN) basis. However, in derogation of MFN duties, EU grants concessional treatment under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) to various developing countries. India is also one of the beneficiaries. The import duty on Indian grapses has been reduced from 18% to 15% by the EU during the crop season, 1997. Under the EU GSP Scheme, exports from least developed countries and some other countries facing special problems enjoy greater concessions than India.

(b) India has requested European Union for better GSP treatment.

Steamlining the issues hindering promotion of exports

668. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to streamiline and sort out issues hindering promotion of exports from the country;

(b) whether this exercise is being done on the basis of general drop in the export targets during the last two years or any special study has been made to evolve a well structured regulatory measure towards achieving higher export targets;

(c) whether any area has been identified where export promotion efforts need a sustained campaign; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA